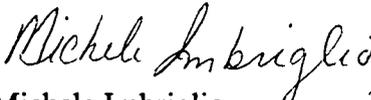


7/07/99

Dear RAB Members:

Enclosed is a final copy of the minutes (including enclosures) from the June 16, 1999 RAB meeting. If you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (401)841-7714.

Very truly yours,


Michele Imbriglio
RAB Secretary

Copy to: (w/enc)
Dr. D.K. Abbass
Ms. Barbara Barrow
Ms. Mary A. Blake
Dr. David W. Brown
Mr. Richard D. Coogan
Mr. Paul A. Cormier
Mr. Anthony D'Aggenica
Ms. Beth Everett
Mr. Byron Hall
Mr. Eugene Love
Ms. Elizabeth Mathinos
Mr. Joseph Mello
Mr. Thomas McGrath
Mr. John Palmieri
Mr. Howard L. Porter
Mr. John Vitkevich
Ms. Claudette Weissinger
Ms. Mary Philcox
Mr. David Egan
Mr. Tom Nicholson
Mr. Paul Kulpa, DEM
Ms. Kymberlee Keckler, EPA

Capt. Jon Wyman, NAVSTA
Capt. A.C. Oakleaf, NAVSTA
Mr. James Barden
Hon. Paul W. Crowley
Hon. June Gibbs
Mr. Joseph McEnness
Mr. Paul Russell
Mr. Charles Salmond
Mr. John Torgan
Mr. Jim Shafer
Ms. Beth Timm
Mr. Gregg Tracey
Councilman Dennis McCoy
Mr. Vincent Arnold
Dr. David Kim
Mr. Brian Bishop
Sister Anne Marie Walsh
Brother Joseph
Newport Public Library
Ms. Joanne Gorman, Middletown Free Library
Portsmouth Free Public Library
Mr. Bob Jones, Groton
Mr. David Sanders, NAVSTA
Mr. David Dorocz, NAVSTA
Ms. Melissa Griffin, NAVSTA
Mr. Woody Monaco, NAVSTA
Ms. Sara White, EPA
Ms. Jennifer Hayes, Gannett Fleming
Mr. Tim Prior, USF&WS
Mr. Ken Finkelstein, NOAA
Ms. Diane McKenna, TtNUS, Wilmington

**NAVAL STATION NEWPORT
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
June 16, 1999**

MINUTES

On Wednesday, June 16, 1999, the NAVSTA Newport Installation Restoration Program Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) gathered at the Officer's Club for its monthly meeting. The meeting began at 7:10 and ended at 9:15.

In attendance were John Palmieri, Claudette Weissinger, Kathy Abbass, Barbara Barrow, Esq., Howard Porter, Liz Mathinos, Tom McGrath, Dave Egan, Manuel Furtado Local #673, Anthony D'Agnew, Beth Everett, Kymberlee Keckler USEPA, David Peterson USEPA, Sarah White USEPA, Capt. Jon Wyman, Melissa Griffin NAVSTA, Jim Shafer NORTHDIV, Dave Egan TAG, Richard Gottlieb RIDEM, Paul Kulpa RIDEM, Diane McKenna Tetra Tech NUS, Melissa Forrest NEHC, and Beth Timm ATSDR.

Barbara Barrow, Esq. opened the meeting and welcomed the group. The corrections to the last meeting minutes were as follows; page 1, 2nd paragraph "Joe Lilstrin" correction "Joe Gilstein"; page 1, 6th paragraph "Membership Committee Co-Chair John Palmieri" correction "Membership Committee Co-Chair Howard Porter"; page 4 last paragraph "... will be awarded for McAllister.." correction "...will be awarded for Melville..". In addition to the above corrections a page was missing from Jim Shafer's budget presentation (Enclosure (2)), that missing page is included herein and marked (Enclosure (2) May 19, 1999 RAB).

COMMITTEE REPORTS FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Project Committee: The project committee did not meet.

Planning Committee: John Palmieri was nominated and accepted the position of planning committee chair.

John inquired if a decision had been made as to whether or not the RAB could be involved in and advised of technical meetings. Jim Shafer advised there would be no problem with this, however, Richard Gottlieb of RIDEM felt further discussion between EPA, RIDEM and the Navy is needed. Therefore, before a definite answer is given, EPA, RIDEM and the Navy will have further discussions on this issue and advise of their decision.

Membership Committee: Howard Porter previously sent out nine (9) applications for Jamestown resident membership. Three (3) applications were returned. Howard will notify the applicants and try to have them available at the next RAB meeting for vote and acceptance on the applications.

Tony D'Agnew resigned his position from the RAB. Barbara wished him luck and advised the RAB would miss him.

Public Information: Claudette Weissenger had the most recent revisions to the Newsletter. She hopes to have the Newsletter completed, printed and available before June 24.

TAG REPORT

Dave Egan stated that there has not been a meeting between the EPA, RIDEM and NAVY since the last RAB. He is however, working on a schedule to hold TAG meetings on a regular monthly basis.

PROJECT REPORT-Jim Shafer

Jim Shafer gave a brief status report on various IR sites as follows;

McAllister Point Landfill: The Proposed Plan is finalized and available at the repositories. The public comment period runs from June 14 to July 14. An Open House will be held Thursday, June 24 at the Gaudet Middle School in Middletown. The pre-design work is under way and a report should be available in October 1999. See Enclosure (1)

Derecktor Shipyard: On-Shore - Removal actions are ongoing near Bldg 42. Off-Shore - Discussions on some final issues on the PRGs is underway, a final feasibility study will be done as soon as the PRG issues are resolved. See Enclosure (2).

Melville North Landfill: RIDEM has approved the remedial action work plan. The construction is scheduled to be complete in the Fall 1999. See Enclosure (3).

Old Firefighting Training Area: On-Shore - The completion of the remedial investigation will begin after a draft final of the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) report is

complete. Off-Shore - A draft Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) report has been reviewed, comments have been responded to and a revised report is due in early July. See Enclosure (4).

Tank Farm 5: We have received comments from RIDEM on the gas survey at Tanks 56 and 53 and are in the process of responding to those comments and finalizing the report. See Enclosure (5).

Gould Island: Field investigations should start in FY 2000. A demolition work plan should be submitted in July 1999, however, the demo work is not part of the IR program. See Enclosure (6).

ETHICS FOR RAB MEMBERS -Lt. Tom Harold Naval Station Staff Judge Advocate

Lt. Harold was asked to speak to the RAB this evening by Melissa Griffin at the request of Kathy Abbass. Kathy feels she may have a conflict of interest being on the RAB because she runs the Underwater Archeology Project in the State and sometimes she has to tell the Navy that they need to do archeology in areas and she is the person most likely to do it.

In addition to being the base attorney Lt. Harold acts as the local area ethics counselor. There are different areas within the military wherein people are specifically designated as counselors that are charged with interpreting volumes of standards of conduct and government ethics rules.

The standards of conduct state what you can and cannot do because of your position in the Federal government. The bottom line is that you cannot use your public office and public position for your own private gain. These particular rules do not apply to RAB members because they are not employees of the Federal government, however some of the concepts still apply.

General Overview of RAB Membership: RAB members are selected in order to create some sort of diversity on the board. RAB members should live in the community and would be directly affected by what happens here at the Naval Station in the environmental restoration process. It is not logical to exclude people from the RAB that have connections to the base, in fact we want members to sit on the board that have some sort of

connection to the base. It is also not logical to exclude people who have business dealings with the Federal government. We have a small community here and there is a lot of interplay between the Navy and the local community.

A conflict of interest involves whatever you do in your private capacity and what you do here as a member of the RAB. This is not a clear-cut issue in legal terms. There are however three basic rules that can be looked at to determine if you have a conflict of interest;

-First, if there are any decisions or recommendations that you make as a RAB member and if they are influenced by any type of private business dealings you have or if you are going to make money as a result of a recommendation or decision you make on the RAB, you have a conflict of interest;

-Second, if you are presently a DoD (Department of Defense) contractor or an employee of a DoD contractor, you should not be a RAB member if your work is affected by what happens on the base. Obviously you have a different analysis if you have somebody who is a contractor to provide gymnastics services as opposed to somebody who is a contractor who is contracted to do restoration work. Obviously one is a conflict and one is not. Just because you are a contractor or an employee of a contractor, it does not mean you are excluded, you have to look further to see what kind of interplay exists.

-Third, community RAB members are not excluded from bidding on government contracts because of their RAB membership. However, you cannot use any knowledge gained from your membership on the RAB in the bidding process to have an advantage over some other bidder who does not have access to the same knowledge. Kathy Abbass questioned how this could be a conflict of interest when RAB meeting minutes are available at the repositories and RAB meetings are open to the public. Lt. Harold responded that if you gain any specialized knowledge from your membership on the RAB that is a conflict of interest. The solution is to make sure that anything that you generate, anything that you get, not meaning public information, but any information that you have that you get as a member of the RAB is available to the general public. An example of the type of things you have to look out for would be if you have developed some sort of contact on the RAB that may put you in a position where you would have more knowledge than somebody in the general public about a certain contract, what may be coming up, what the costs are that are involved, etc.. The bottom line is any

information that you get should be available to the general public as well. This information does not pertain to information that is part of the public record but rather any contacts that you make and information you may get from other people simply because you know them from the RAB on a personal level.

You have a conflict of interest if your job is affected by what you do on the RAB while you are a member. If your decision for the RAB or recommendations of the RAB are affected or if something that you do in your private business is affected by what happens on the RAB.

There are no other rules barring from participation on the RAB. These are the only rules that apply to community members within the Standards of Conduct.

If a conflict of interest has been identified, ultimately you should not remain a member of the RAB anymore but short of that you should make sure you are excluded from any decisions or recommendations that effect the work you are doing.

McAllister Proposed Plan Open House June 24

The format for the June 24 Open House and Hearing was presented to the RAB. Draft copies of the storyboards were provided. See Enclosure (7). Ads announcing the Open House were placed in the Newport Daily News and the Providence Journal East Bay Edition. There was concern raised about attendance at the open house. It was suggested that in addition to the ads, Barbara Barrow, Esq. would write a letter "To the Editor" of the Newport Daily News. That letter is complete and attached. See Enclosure (8).

Melissa Forrest of the Navy Environmental Health Center (NEHC), Norfolk, VA provided an overview of the open house format. NEHC provides risk communication consulting services to the Navy. This is a research based communication approach for getting messages through in high concern low trust situations. Environmental issues often do not appear to be high concern low trust situations until they are presented at a town hall meeting where sometimes things can escalate. Sometimes what doesn't appear to be a big issue can develop into an "us vs. them" mob mentality type of situation. As a result NEHC has recommended an open house approach to public meetings. NEHC has found that more people get their questions answered and answers are

provided to a broader range of questions. Information can be layered in posters so that people with quick questions can get an answer right away or if they need more information you can get more detailed information further on in the poster presentation.

The June 24 Open House will have five poster stations spaced around the room in a sequential manner on tri-fold table displays. Each poster station will highlight one key message that the Navy wants to get across to the public. Staff will be available at each poster station to answer questions. A Master of Ceremonies will also be present to help direct the public to the appropriate person to get the answers they are searching for.

In addition to the poster stations there will be a video station. Captain Wyman is preparing a video with the help of Dave Sanders, NAVSTA PAO (Public Affairs Officer), which will provide an overview of the entire exhibit. The video will run continuously during the open house. The public can then walk through each station and view the poster exhibits. Letter size copies of each poster will be available at the various stations along with site maps depicting the location of McAllister on Aquidneck Island and comment cards for public input.

Kymerlee Keckler and Sarah White will also have a station to represent the USEPA. They will have various handout sheets available.

The public comment period on the Proposed Plan runs from June 14 to July 14. There are various methods available through which the public can comment. Comment cards will be available at each station throughout the open house for written comment. A stenography station will be set up at the open house for oral comment whereby a person can simply approach the person manning that station and their comment will be recorded. There will also be a flip chart where people can write their comment for all attendees at the open house to view. In addition, the Proposed Plan outlines the necessary information for written comments and email comments to be submitted to Melissa Griffin, NAVSTA Environmental Office.

RAB members were asked to review the draft storyboards and share any comments they had.

Jim Shafer explained why the open house format was chosen over the conventional public meeting format. It is felt that

the open house format will allow more people to make comment on the Proposed Plan as they do not necessarily have to speak in front of a large group, which sometimes people are shy to do. It is also more convenient in that it runs over an extended period of time during the day 3-8pm rather than at one particular time where some people may be unable to attend.

The meeting is a legal requirement. The Navy is required to open up the Proposed Plan for public comment. The Navy is required to display the Proposed Plan. They are also required to solicit public comment and respond to the formal comments.

Various RAB members provided suggestions to change some wording on the storyboards. It was felt that simpler terms were needed in order for the general public to have a clear understanding and not get the wrong message. All suggestions were noted and provided to Melissa Griffin. It was also suggested that the storyboard pertaining to the RAB provide the meeting date and time so the public is more aware of our meetings and may spark some interest to increase public attendance.

Liz Mathinos is very concerned that this format will exclude information (questions and responses) from being exchanged between the public because they are not speaking in front of everyone but rather somewhat individually to the staff at a particular station.

However it is felt that the open house format will get more information out to the public. It runs for a longer time span than the conventional hearing format. Responses to questions will be provided. The conventional hearing format usually only allows for comment at the microphone with no response to the statement or question posed.

Howard Porter stated that people he has spoken with from the community are under the impression that the McAllister project was complete. It was explained that the McAllister site was broken into two sites, onshore (landfill itself which is the source) and offshore (offshore, gas and groundwater) . While the onshore site has been addressed, further studies of the offshore site disclosed that further action was necessary. It is the offshore area of McAllister that is being addressed at the open house.

OLD BUSINESS

No discussion.

NEW BUSINESS

The RAB budget was discussed. There was question as to why the cost of the newsletter was a problem when there was money left over in the budget. Specific answers could not be given as Dave Dorocz was not in attendance at this meeting and he would be the person to ask about the budget.

Gould Island could not be discussed. The work plan still needs to be presented to RIDEM and the EPA. Once final approvals are received this will be placed on the agenda.

JULY RAB MEETING

- RAB Budget
- Derecktor Shipyard
- Jamestown Resident Membership

Enclosures:

- Enc (2) May 19,1999 RAB
- (1) Activity Update-McAllister Point Landfill
- (2) Activity Update-Derecktor Shipyard
- (3) Activity Update-Melville North Landfill
- (4) Activity Update-Old Fire Fighter Training Area
- (5) Activity Update-Tank Farm 5
- (6) Activity Update-Gould Island
- (7) Draft Open House Poster Boards
- (8) Letter "To the Editor"-Barbara Barrow, Esq.

Activity: NEWPORT RI NETC

Funding Type: All Funds

Site Name	AF	#	Phase	FIS Act.	FIS Plan	LB Total	CTC Cost	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
0	0	728	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$79,465	\$66,443	\$0	\$0		\$8,046	\$8,609	\$9,122	\$8,459
SITE 00001	Y	1	PA/SI	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00001	Y	2	RI/FS	\$	\$	\$100	\$							
SITE 00001	Y	3	RD	\$	\$	\$	\$							
SITE 00001	Y	4	RA	\$	\$	\$24,000	\$24,000					\$7,302	\$8,588	\$8,110
SITE 00001	Y	5	IRA	\$	\$	\$501	\$							
SITE 00001	Y	6	LTO	\$	\$	\$2,875	\$2,875							
SITE 00001	Y	7	LTM	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00002	Y	1	PA/SI	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00002	Y	2	RI/FS	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00002	Y	3	RD	\$	\$	\$200	\$				\$200			
SITE 00002	Y	4	RA	\$	\$	\$6,562	\$				\$6,562			
SITE 00002	Y	5	IRA	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00002	Y	6	LTO	\$	\$	\$920	\$920							
SITE 00002	Y	7	LTM	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	1	PA/SI	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	2	RI/FS	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	3	RD	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	4	RA	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	5	IRA	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	6	LTO	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00003	Y	7	LTM	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00004	Y	1	PA/SI	\$	\$	\$204	\$204							
SITE 00004	Y	2	RI/FS	\$	\$	\$400	\$400							
SITE 00004	Y	3	RD	\$	\$	\$210	\$210							
SITE 00004	Y	4	RA	\$	\$	\$1,895	\$1,895							
SITE 00004	Y	5	IRA	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00004	Y	6	LTO	\$	\$	\$125	\$125							
SITE 00004	Y	7	LTM	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	1	PA/SI	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	2	RI/FS	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	3	RD	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	4	RA	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	5	IRA	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	6	LTO	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00005	Y	7	LTM	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00006	Y	1	PA/SI	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00006	Y	2	RI/FS	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00006	Y	3	RD	\$	\$		\$							
SITE 00006	Y	4	RA	\$	\$		\$							

PREDESIGN SAMPLING + GAF (\$501) SAMPLING

(Enc (2) May 19, 1999) RAB

Activity Update:

McAllister Point Landfill

- Proposed Plan was finalized
- Public comment period June 14 to July 14
- Open house will be held June 24 3-8 PM
Middletown Middle School
- Pre-design work is under way, and report will
be out in October, 1999

Enclosure (i)

Activity Update:

Derecktor Shipyard

- *On - Shore*
 - Removal actions are ongoing next to Bldg #42.
- *Off - Shore*
 - Currently discussing some final issues on the PRGs.
 - Final FS will be done as soon as the PRGs are resolved.

Enclosure ()

Activity Update:

Melville North Landfill

- The remedial action work plan was approved by RIDEM
- Construction is scheduled to be complete in Fall 1999

Activity Update:

Old Firefighting Training Area

- *On Shore:*
 - Will begin completion of the RI after draft final ERA report is done.
- *Off Shore:*
 - Draft ERA report was reviewed, we responded to comments, and are preparing the revised report due out in early July.

Activity Update:

Tank Farm 5

- Received comments from RIDEM on the soil gas survey at Tanks 56 and 53. We will respond to these comments and finalize the report.

Enclosure (5)

Activity Update:

Other Sites

- Gould Island
 - Start field investigations in FY 2000
 - Submit Demolition Workplan July 1999.

Enclosure (6)

DRAFT SITE HISTORY



1955 - Landfill opened.

Late 1950's - Incinerator built to reduce the amount of material going into the landfill.

Mid-1970's - Landfill closed and covered with 3 feet of soil cap.

1983-1993 - Navy performed studies to assess substances in the landfill and offshore of the landfill.

1994 - Ecological assessment performed.

1995-1996 - New landfill cap completed.

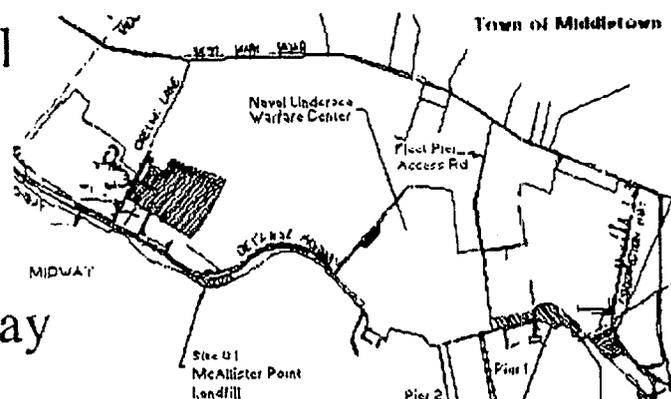
1997 - Additional landfill studies confirmed that material extends into Narragansett Bay.

1999 - Feasibility study was completed to determine what should be done to remove or treat the material affected and restore the environment. Groundwater from the landfill and landfill gases are currently being monitored.

Enclosure (7)

DRAFT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The McAllister Point Landfill is located in the central portion of the Naval Station Newport between Defense Highway and Narragansett Bay on about 11 acres.



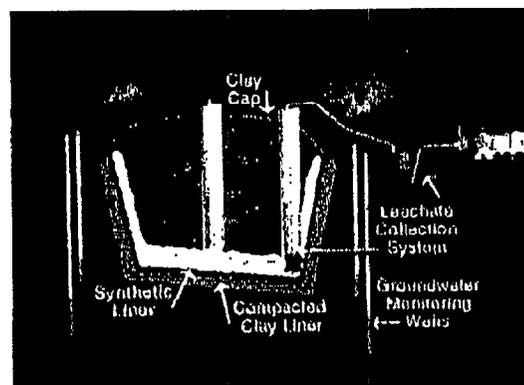
LANDFILL CAP

A landfill cap was constructed in 1995 - 1996. The cap includes a:

- Protective soil layer
- Drainage layer
- Plastic (synthetic) and clay liner layer
- Gas vent layer
- Stone facing on seaward side

The McAllister Point Landfill received all trash generated at the Naval Station Newport through the mid 1970's. For example:

- Construction material
- Household waste
- Waste oil
- Ship debris



DRAFT PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Phase I Remedial Investigation

- Conducted from 1989 to 1990
- Performed limited sediment and shellfish sampling

Results

- Polychlorinated hydrocarbons and metals were found in sediment
- Metals were found in shellfish



Phase II Remedial Investigation

- Conducted from 1993 to 1994
- Collected missing information from Phase I
- Obtained sediment and shellfish sampling in Narragansett Bay

Results

- Polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, and metals were found in sediment and shellfish



Phase III Remedial Investigation

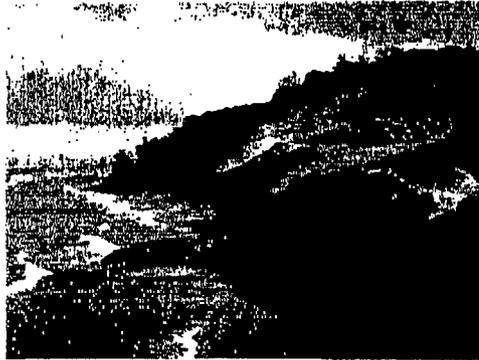
- Conducted from 1994 to 1996
- Performed additional sediment and shellfish sampling
- Collected additional sediment samples to assess changes in sediment due to erosion

Results

- Polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, and metals were found in sediment and shellfish



DRAFT NINE CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTING AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP



The Navy uses nine criteria to evaluate different environmental cleanup alternatives.

1. Overall protection of human health and the environment: Will it protect you and the plant and animal life on and near the site?
2. Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): Does it meet all federal and state environment regulations and requirements?
3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence: Will the remedy last or will additional work be required in the future?
4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment: Will the remedy be effective in reducing health or environmental risk at the site?
5. Short-term effectiveness: Will the cleanup result in short term health risks to workers, residents, or the environment?
6. Implementability: Is the alternative technically feasible?
7. Cost: How much will it cost and does the remedy provide the necessary protection for that cost?
8. State acceptance: Does the state of Rhode Island agree with the Navy's proposed remedy?
9. Community acceptance: Does the community agree with the Navy's proposed remedy?

DRAFT WHY IS A CLEANUP NEEDED?

Human health and marine ecological evaluations were conducted for the nearshore and off-shore areas. The goal was to determine if materials released from the landfill posed a health risk to people, shore birds, or aquatic life.

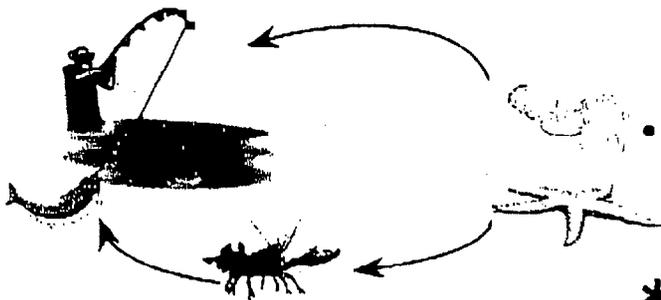


Risk Assessment Results

Near Shore and Elevated Risk Areas Offshore

- People who regularly eat shellfish harvested at the site could be at increased health risk.
- Shore birds and/or other animals who eat shellfish or live in the sediment could be at increased risk.

* NOTE: Harvesting of shellfish in the area of McAllister Point Landfill is not permitted because of municipal sewage discharges in the area.



Offshore

- Substances in the sediment from the landfill do not cause an increased health risk to people or shore birds.
- Animals who live in the sediment could be at some increased health risk.



DRAFT FOUR BASIC OPTIONS FOR SEDIMENT CLEANUP



1. Take limited or no action:

- Leave site as is
- Restrict access and monitor

2. Containment:

- Leave materials and cover them
- Contain material to prevent exposure or spread



3. Removal:-

- Remove affected materials (sediment and debris)
- Dispose or treat it elsewhere

4. Onsite Treatment:

- Process affected materials to alter or remove substances that could result in increased health risk
- Dispose of treated material at an off-site facility.



DRAFT NEARSHORE AND ELEVATED RISK AREAS OFFSHORE

PREFERRED CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE

Remove Effected Sediment and Debris

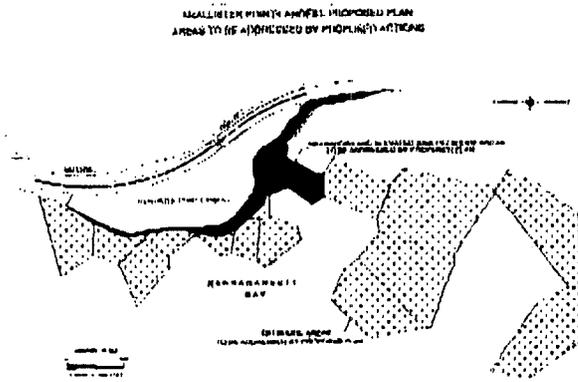
- Use engineering controls to prevent sediment movement
- Remove sediment and debris
- De-water (remove water) material and collect sediment for disposal
- Treat water as necessary and return to bay

In all, about 34,000 yd³ or about enough material to cover a football field to a depth of 20 feet will be removed.



Restore the Environment

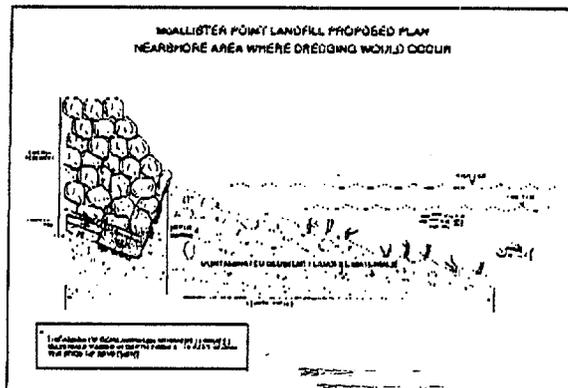
- Backfill the dredged/excavated area with clean fill (sand, gravel, rock)
- Monitor site for ecological recovery
- Actively restore habitat and animal species that fail to recover naturally



* Green areas represents the Nearshore and Elevated Risk Areas Offshore.

Dispose

- Screen collected sediment for reusable or recyclable material (large stones and metal)
- Clean reusable and recyclable material for future use or disposal
- Dispose of remaining sediment and debris at McAllister Point Landfill and/or other approved facility



DRAFT NEARSHORE AND ELEVATED RISK AREAS OFFSHORE CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

Limited or No Action

➤ Alternative 1: No Action

- Leave site as is
- Conduct 5-year reviews

➤ Alternative 2: Limited Action

- Construct fence, signs, and place buoys in bay to restrict access and discourage shellfishing
- Perform long-term monitoring
- Conduct 5-year reviews



Containment

➤ Alternative 3: Capping

- Remove exposed debris
- Install underwater cap that is resistant to damage by storms
- Perform long-term monitoring and maintenance
- Conduct 5-year reviews

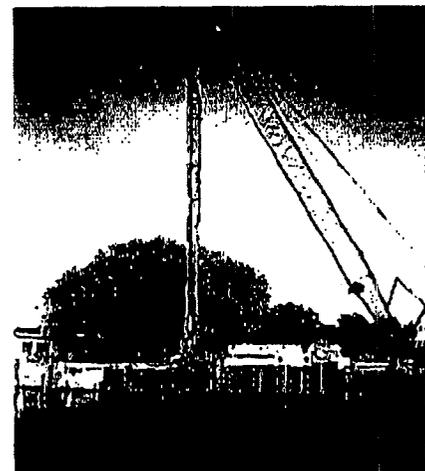
➤ Alternative 4: Capping and Dredging to match existing grade

- Dredge some sediment and debris (2-3 feet)
- Install underwater cap that is resistant to damage by storms
- Dispose of dredged material at McAllister Point Landfill
- Perform long-term monitoring and maintenance
- Conduct 5-year reviews

Removal

➤ Alternative 5: Dredge, Dispose and Restore

- Remove sediment and debris by dredging and other normal excavating methods
- De-water and collect sediment for disposal
- Screen sediment for reusable or recyclable material
- Dispose of remaining sediment and debris
- Replace with clean material
- Monitor site for ecological recovery and restore habitat that fails to recover naturally



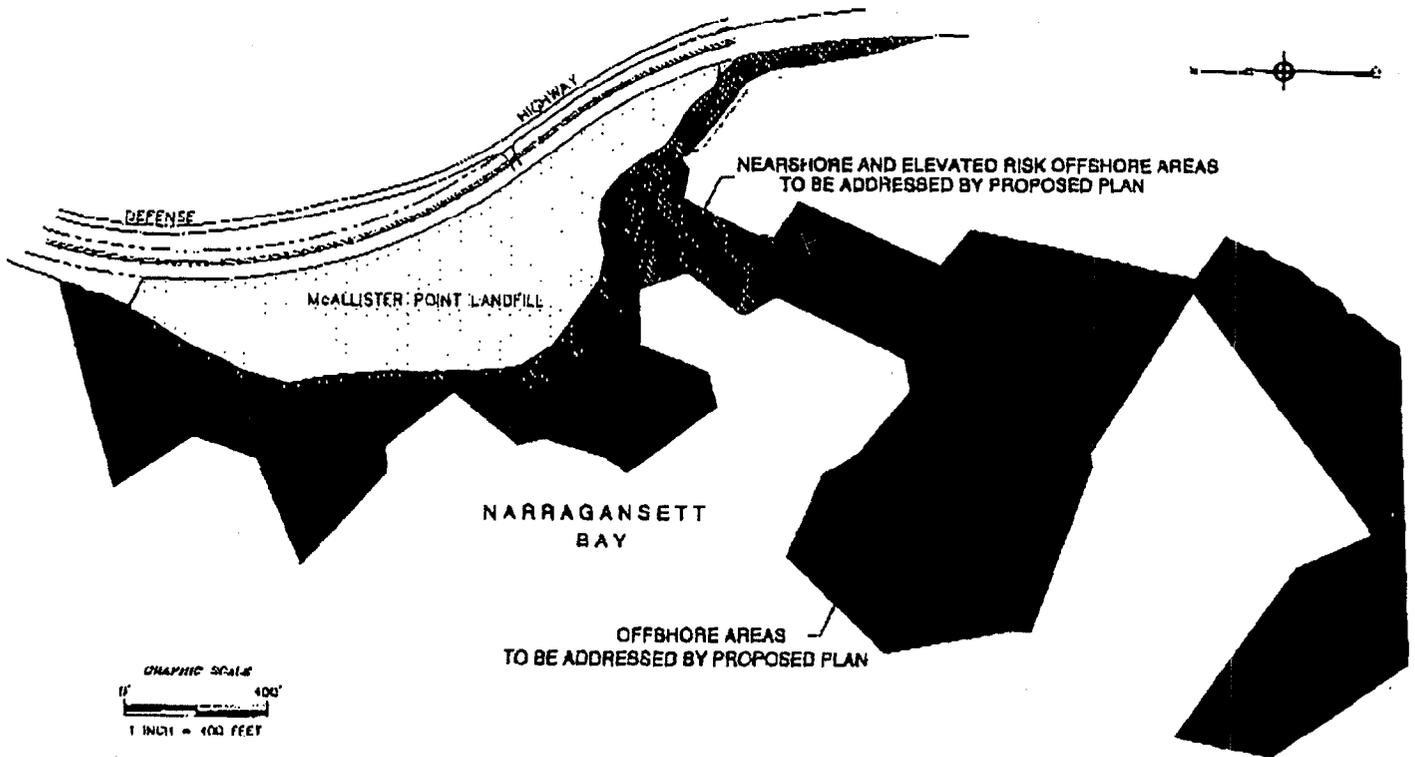
DRAFT COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES FOR NEARSHORE AND ELEVATED RISK AREAS OFFSHORE

NINE CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTING AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	ALTERNATIVE 1 NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE 2 LIMITED ACTION	ALTERNATIVE 3 CAPPING	ALTERNATIVE 4 CAPPING & DREDGING	ALTERNATIVE 5 DREDGE, DISPOSE, & REMOVE
1. Protects human health and the environment	NO	NO	POTENTIALLY	POTENTIALLY	YES
2. Meets federal and state requirements	NO	NO	NO	POTENTIALLY	YES
3. Provides long-term effectiveness & permanence	NO	NO	POTENTIALLY	POTENTIALLY	YES
4. Reduces mobility, toxicity, & volume through treatment	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Short-term effectiveness	NA	YES	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY
6. Implementability	YES	YES	POTENTIALLY	POTENTIALLY	YES
7. Cost	\$46,000	\$656,000	\$12,933,000	\$18,129,000	\$22,619,000
8. State acceptance	TO BE DETERMINED AFTER THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD				
9. Community acceptance	TO BE DETERMINED AFTER THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD				
Time to achieve cleanup goal	NOT ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	10 MONTHS	20 MONTHS	23 MONTHS

LEGEND	
YES = Meets criterion	NO = Does not meet criterion
PARTIALLY = Partially meets criterion	POTENTIALLY = May meet criterion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Box = Navy's Preferred Alternative	NA = Not applicable

DRAFT OFFSHORE AREAS AND NEARSHORE AND ELEVATED RISK AREAS OFFSHORE AT McALLISTER POINT LANDFILL

McALLISTER POINT LANDFILL PROPOSED PLAN
AREAS TO BE ADDRESSED BY PROPOSED ACTIONS



LEGEND

-  Nearshore and Elevated Risk Areas Offshore
-  Offshore Areas

DRAFT OFFSHORE AREAS

CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

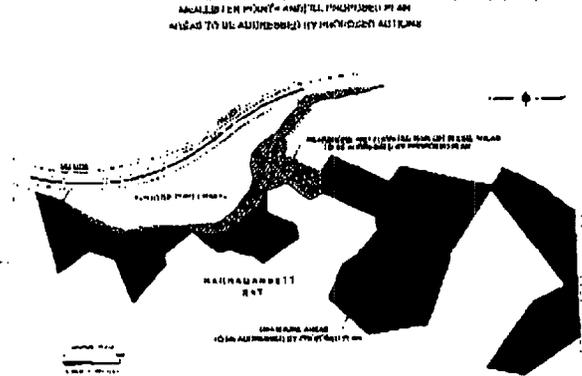
Limited or No Action

➤ **Alternative OS-1: No Action**

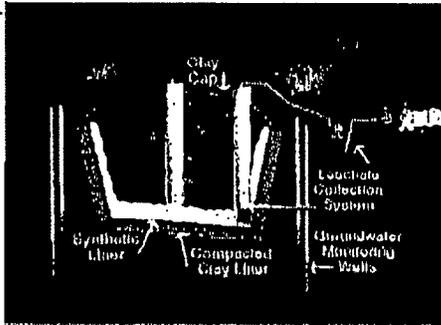
- Leave site as is
- Conduct 5-year reviews

➤ **Alternative OS-2: Limited Action**

- Leave site as is
- Perform long-term monitoring to ensure marine life remains unharmed
- Conduct 5-year reviews



* Blue areas represents the Offshore area.



Containment

➤ **Alternative OS-3: Capping**

- Install an underwater cap
- Perform long-term monitoring and maintenance
- Conduct 5-year reviews

Removal

➤ **Alternative OS-4: Dredge and Dispose**

- Dredge and De-water sediment
- Dispose of remaining sediment and debris
- Monitor during year 1, 2, and 5 and restore habitat that fails to recover naturally
- Conduct one 5-year review



PREFERRED CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE

Conduct Long-term Monitoring

- Monitor sediment and marine life annually
- Reduce monitoring to once every 5 years if substance levels are reduced
- Conduct 5 year reviews

DRAFT COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES FOR OFFSHORE AREAS

NINE CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTING AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	ALTERNATIVE OS-1 NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE OS-2 LIMITED ACTION	ALTERNATIVE OS-3 CAPPING	ALTERNATIVE OS-4 DREDGE & DISPOSE
1. Protects human health and the environment	NO	YES	YES	YES
2. Meets federal and state requirements	POTENTIALLY	YES	YES	YES
3. Provides long-term effectiveness & permanence	NO	YES	YES	YES
4. Reduces mobility, toxicity, & volume through treatment	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Short-term effectiveness	NA	YES	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY
6. Implementability	YES	YES	POTENTIALLY	YES
7. Cost	\$46,000	\$657,000	\$20,904,000	\$44,043,000
8. State acceptance	TO BE DETERMINED AFTER THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD			
9. Community acceptance	TO BE DETERMINED AFTER THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD			

LEGEND

YES = Meets criterion

PARTIALLY = Partially meets criterion

 Box = Navy's Preferred Alternative

NO = Does not meet criterion

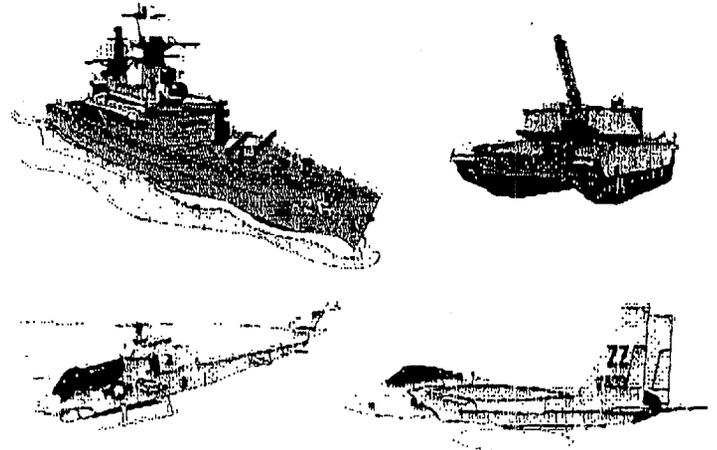
POTENTIALLY = May meet criterion

NA = Not applicable

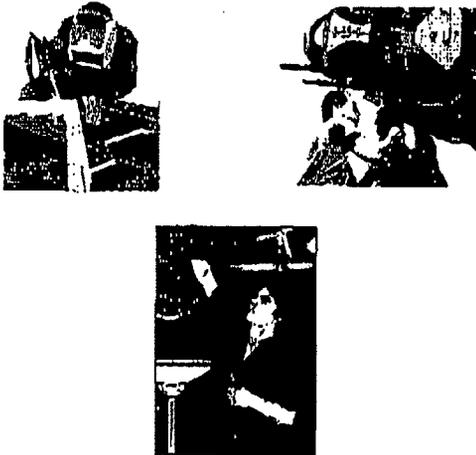
DRAFT

WHAT IS INSTALLATION RESTORATION?

The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) was set up by the Department of Defense to restore sites affected by our past operations. The IRP provides money for bases to locate, investigate, and clean up waste sites.



PAST OPERATIONS



Maintaining and repairing vehicles, ships, and aircraft produces wastes such as solvents and used oil. In the past our disposal practices, although acceptable at the time, did not meet today's stricter environmental laws. In 1980 we changed the way we do business. Since then we have been a recognized leader in environmental compliance.

INSTALLATION RESTORATION = PARTNERING

Under the IRP we are cleaning up waste sites to protect human health and the environment. Cleaning up military bases is done in partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state and local regulatory agencies, and members of the community.



DRAFT STAGES OF THE IRP PROCESS

Cleanup Under the IRP Consists of Four Stages

Stage 1: Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection (PA/SI)

Activities during the PA/SI include:

- Search and review of historic records, such as maps, aerial photographs, and drawings
- Community Involvement - Interviews with past and present base employees as well as members of the community
- Visual site inspections to find signs of a possible chemical release



Stage 2: Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Activities during the RI/FS include:

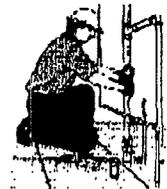
- Environmental sampling and analysis
- Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) - Evaluating different types of treatment methods
- Record of Decision (ROD) - Description of remedial action or statement that no further action is required



Stage 3: Remedial Design and Remedial Action (RD/RA)

Activities during RD/RA include:

- Preparing detailed plans on how the treatment method will be built and operated
- Building the treatment process and starting treatment
- Monitoring the treatment method to ensure that it is performing as planned



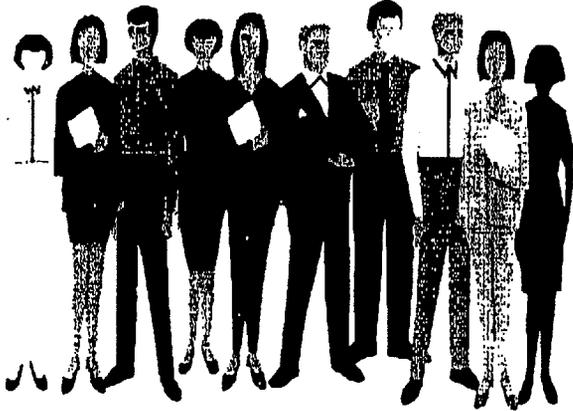
Stage 4: Site Closeout

Closeout is the official end of the cleanup. Activities include:

- Documenting that the treatment process has achieved its purpose, that is, to protect public health and the environment
- Notifying regulatory agencies and the public that the treatment process will be shut down
- Shutting down and removing the treatment process



DRAFT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



The community is an important partner in cleaning up military bases. That is why great care has been taken to provide opportunities for public involvement at every stage of the IRP. Members of the community can also become active members of the cleanup team by joining the local Restoration Advisory Board.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDS

A Restoration Advisory Board or RAB is a group of community members, base officials, representatives of regulatory agencies, and others interested in base cleanup. The RAB provides a forum for discussion and information exchange between all parties on the IRP. Citizen members of the RAB represent the interests of the community on base cleanup issues. RAB members review and comment on environmental studies and cleanup plans.



OTHER OPPORTUNITIES



- Attend public meetings and information sessions
- Visit the Public Information Repository
- Review and place your comments in the "Administrative Record"
- Get on the mailing list for IRP Newsletters and Fact Sheets
- Call the IRP "Infoline" to comment or ask question about your base's IRP

To get more information on RABs and other opportunities for public involvement in the IRP, contact Melissa Griffin, Naval Station Newport at 841-6375.

Letters to the Editor
The Newport Daily News
P.O. Box 420
Newport, RI 02840

June 17, 1999

Attn: David B. Offer, Editor

To the Editor:

Just when you thought it was over, studies show that lurking below the waters off McAllister Point, located near the Middletown Dump on Burma Road, are waste solvents, PCB's, construction debris and other pollutants. The Navy is proposing a plan to reduce health risks associated with this area.

By law, a public meeting must be held to inform and invite comments. A Public Information Open House and Hearing is scheduled for June 24, 1999 from 3-8 p.m. at Gaudet School in Middletown. This is the opportunity for us, as a community, to voice our concerns about the proposed remedy. This includes any input you can contribute such as information, questions, and

verbal or written comments.

Aquidneck Island boasts incredible beauty, vibrant life and a zestful lifestyle. It is not surprising that generation upon generation live and work on the island. It is in our best interest and children's best interest to preserve our island and our bay. We must make efforts to be aware of activities that affect our environment by taking a few moments of your time learning what is being done. Carefully consider the ramifications of inaction.

I urge you to contribute to our future by attending the open house and commenting on the proposed plan for cleanup of the under water pollutants off McAllister Point.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Barrow, Esq.
Community Co-Chair
Restoration Advisory Board

Enclosure (8)